



STIC Search Report

EIC 2100

STIC Database Tracking Number: 135644

TO: Cheryl Lewis
Location: RND 3B07
Art Unit : 2167
Tuesday, June 07, 2005

Case Serial Number: 09/717529

From: David Holloway
Location: EIC 2100
RND 4B19
Phone: 2-3528

david.holloway@uspto.gov

Search Notes

Dear Examiner Lewis,

Attached please find your search results for above-referenced case.
Please contact me if you have any questions or would like a re-focused search.

David





STIC EIC 2100 Search Request Form

155644

Today's Date: June 7, 2005

What date would you like to use to limit the search?

Priority Date: 11/21/2000

Other:

Name Cheryl Lewis

AU 2147 Examiner # 72314

Room # 3607 Phone 272-4113

Serial # 09/717,529

Format for Search Results (Circle One):

PAPER

DISK

EMAIL

Where have you searched so far?

USP

DWPI

EPO

JPO

ACM

IBM TDB

IEEE

INSPEC

SPI

Other

Is this a "Fast & Focused" Search Request? (Circle One) YES NO

A "Fast & Focused" Search is completed in 2-3 hours (maximum). The search must be on a very specific topic and meet certain criteria. The criteria are posted in EIC2100 and on the EIC2100 NPL Web Page at <http://ptoweb/patents/stic/stic-tc2100.htm>.

What is the topic, novelty, motivation, utility, or other specific details defining the desired focus of this search? Please include the concepts, synonyms, keywords, acronyms, definitions, strategies, and anything else that helps to describe the topic. Please attach a copy of the abstract, background, brief summary, pertinent claims and any citations of relevant art you have found.

A method for ordering patent applications. A user submits a request to receive patents (electronic files) via electronic mail.

The user receives an e-mail for all ordered patents (electronic files). The e-mail comprises electronic text (patent document) with text comprised of a (1) unique identifier and (2) unformatted text.

The electronic text comprises unformatted text (i.e. data within the patent) and a unique identifier (i.e. patent number).

The user copies and pastes any desired and/or whole part of the electronic text (patent document) into a web page. Some of the electronic text containing page is a reference to a specific item (i.e. patent number, URL, SKI number, other unique identifier).

STIC Searched David Holloway

Phone 2-3528

Date picked up 6-7-05

Date Completed 6-7-05



(See Spec. pages 8-10 and figures 4-8)

A program parses the electronic text to identify the electronic file by the unique identifier.

Set	Items	Description
S1	2272566	PARS? OR TOKENI? OR MAP OR MAPPING OR MAPPED OR SEGREGAT? - OR (FILTER OR PULL) ()OUT OR EXTRACT?
S2	46910	IDENTIFIER? OR ID(N) (NUMBER OR TAG) OR PATENT()NUMBER? OR - UPC OR PRODUCT(N) (NUMBER? OR CODE?) OR UPN OR URN OR DOI
S3	4066679	CUT(N)PASTE? OR PASTING OR SELECT? OR HIGHLIGHT? OR DROP? - OR DRAG(N)DROP?
S4	7103946	SELECT? OR CHOOS? OR SEARCH? OR QUER? OR SEEK? OR FIND? OR RETRIEV? OR MATCH?
S5	14625136	DOCUMENT? OR TEXT? OR PAGE? OR PUBLICATION? OR PAPER? OR I- NFORMATION? OR DATA OR PATENT?()APPLICATION?
S6	139	S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5
S7	148	S1(3N)S2
S8	20	S6 AND S7
S9	148141	S1(3N)S5
S10	0	S11 AND S12
S11	21956	S3(3N) (QUERY OR QUERIES OR REQUEST OR QUESTION? OR REQUESTS OR TEXT? OR INQUIR?)
S12	5781	S5(N) (NUMBER? OR ID OR IDENTIFIER? OR IDS)
S13	139	S6(N)S2
S14	2434941	MATCH? OR RECOGNI? OR IDENTIFY OR IDENTIFIES
S15	1230	S5(2N)S2
S16	32	S6 AND S9
S17	2	S6 AND S11
S18	61	S14(5N)S12
S19	5	S14(2N) (PATENT() (NO OR NUMBER OR ID OR IDENTIFIER?))
S20	52	S8 OR S16 OR S17 OR S19
S21	38	RD (unique items)
S22	27	S21 NOT PY>2000
S23	12	S18 AND S1
S24	7	S18 AND S3
S25	44	S23 OR S24 OR S22
S26	39	RD (unique items)
S27	36	S26 NOT PY>2000
S28	220	(TEXT OR PATENT OR TELEPHONE OR DOCUMENT) (N) (NUMBER OR IDE- NTIFIER? OR ID) (5N) (TEXT OR FREETEXT OR FULLTEXT) (3N) (SEARCH? OR QUER? OR RETRIEV?)
S29	32	S28 AND S1
S30	39	S28 AND S3
S31	63	S29 OR S30
S32	46	RD (unique items)
S33	32	S32 NOT PY>2000
S34	32	S33 NOT S27
File	8: Ei	Compendex(R) 1970-2005/May W5 (c) 2005 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc.
File	35:	Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2005/May (c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning
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File	434:	SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec (c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
File	34:	SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2005/May W5 (c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info
File	99:	Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2005/May (c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co.

File 95:TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2005/Apr W4
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34/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8: Ei Compendex(R)
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04452578 E.I. No: EIP96043156751

Title: Intelligent retrieval of medical images from the Internet

Author: Tang, Yau-Kuo; Chiang, Ted T.

Corporate Source: Loral AeroSys, Seabrook, MD, USA

Conference Title: Medical Imaging 1996: PACS Design and Evaluation: Engineering and Clinical Issues

Conference Location: Newport Beach, CA, USA Conference Date: 19960213-19960215

Sponsor: SPIE - Int Soc for Opt Engineering, Bellingham, WA USA

E.I. Conference No.: 22519

Source: Proceedings of SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering v 2711 1996. Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers, Bellingham, WA, USA. p 440-448

Publication Year: 1996

CODEN: PSISDG ISSN: 0277-786X ISBN: 0-8194-2086-7

Language: English

Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: A; (Applications)

Journal Announcement: 9609W3

Abstract: The object of this study is using Internet resources to provide a cost-effective, user-friendly method to access the medical image archive system and to provide an easy method for the user to identify the images required. This paper describes the prototype system architecture, the implementation, and results. In the study, we prototype the Intelligent Medical Image Retrieval (IMIR) system as a Hypertext Transport Prototype server and provide Hypertext Markup Language forms for user, as an Internet client, using browser to enter image retrieval criteria for review. We are developing the intelligent retrieval engine, with the capability to **map** the free text search criteria to the standard terminology used for medical image identification. We evaluate **retrieved** records based on the **number** of the free **text** entries matched and their relevance level to the standard terminology. We are in the integration and testing phase. We have collected only a few different types of images for testing and have trained a few phrases to **map** the free text to the standard medical terminology. Nevertheless, we are able to demonstrate the IMIR's ability to search, retrieve, and review medical images from the archives using general Internet browser. The prototype also uncovered potential problems in performance, security, and accuracy. Additional studies and enhancements will make the system clinically operational. 8 Refs.

Descriptors: *Medical imaging; Information retrieval systems; Artificial intelligence; Data transfer; Computer networks; Communication systems

Identifiers: Intelligent retrieval engines; Internet; Hypertext transport; Medical terminology

Classification Codes:

34/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8: Ei Compendex(R)
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02237811 E.I. Monthly No: EIM8703-020941

Title: ON THE USE OF KNOWLEDGE-BASED PROCESSING IN AUTOMATIC TEXT RETRIEVAL.

Author: Salton, Gerard

Corporate Source: Cornell Univ, Ithaca, NY, USA

Conference Title: ASIS '86, Proceedings of the 49th ASIS Annual Meeting.

Conference Location: Chicago, IL, USA Conference Date: 19860928

Sponsor: ASIS, Washington, DC, USA

E.I. Conference No.: 09182

Source: Proceedings of the ASIS Annual Meeting v 23 1986. Publ by Learned Information Inc, Medford, NJ, USA p 277-287

Publication Year: 1986

CODEN: PAISDQ ISSN: 0044-7870 ISBN: 0-938734-14-8

Language: English

Document Type: PA; (Conference Paper)

Journal Announcement: 8703

Abstract: The representation of document and information content by means of single terms **extracted** from document texts is not always adequate for text processing purposes. Term relations or associations are therefore often used for the construction of complex identifiers to be attached to the information items. The complex identifications include term phrases generated by using the occurrence characteristics of certain words in document texts, and synonym classes specified in a thesaurus. The experimental evidence indicates that substantial difficulties arise in obtaining effective complex **text identifiers** that actually help in **retrieval**. To replace the existing **text** analysis methods, artificial intelligence approaches are often proposed based on the use of stored knowledge bases and expert system approaches. The main components of advanced artificial intelligence systems are briefly examined, and the conclusion is reached that the artificial intelligence methods are likely to be even more difficult to apply to normal document environments than the conventional text analysis methodologies. (Author abstract) 38 refs.

Descriptors: *INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SYSTEMS; ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE--Expert Systems; INFORMATION SCIENCE--Indexing

Identifiers: AUTOMATIC TEXT RETRIEVAL; KNOWLEDGE-BASED SYSTEMS; CONTENT ANALYSIS

Classification Codes:

723 (Computer Software); 903 (Information Science)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 90 (GENERAL ENGINEERING)

27/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8: Ei Compendex(R)
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05121104 E.I. No: EIP98094386323

Title: Combining laboratory data sets from multiple institutions using the logical observation identifier names and codes (LOINC)

Author: Baorto, David M.; Cimino, James J.; Parvin, Curtis A.; Kahn, Michael G.

Corporate Source: Washington Univ, St. Louis, MO, USA

Source: International Journal of Medical Informatics v 51 n 1 Jul 1998. p 29-37

Publication Year: 1998

CODEN: IJMIF4 ISSN: 1386-5056

Language: English

Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: A; (Applications)

Journal Announcement: 9811W3

Abstract: A standard set of names and codes for laboratory test results is critical for any endeavor requiring automated **data** pooling, including multi-institutional research and cross-facility patient care. This need had led to the development of the logical observation **identifier** names and codes (LOINC) database and its test-naming convention. This study is an expansion of a pilot study using LOINC to exchange laboratory **data** between Columbia University Medical Center in New York and Barnes Hospital at Washington University in St. Louis, where we described complexities and ambiguities that arose in the LOINC coding process (D.M. Baorto, J.J. Cimino, C.A. Parvin, M.G. Kahn, Proc. Am. Med. Inf. Assoc. 1997). For the present study, we required the same two medical centers to again **extract** raw laboratory **data** from their local **information** system for a defined patient population, translate tests into LOINC and provide aggregate **data** which could then be used to compare laboratory utilization. Here we examine a larger number of tests from each site which have been recorded using an updated version of the LOINC database. We conclude that the coding of local tests into LOINC can often be complex, especially the 'Kind of Property' field and apparently trivial differences in choices made by individual institutions can result in nonmatches in electronically pooled **data**. In the present study, 75% of failures to **match** the same tests between different institutions using LOINC codes were due to differences in local coding choices. LOINC has the potential to eliminate the need for detailed human inspection during the pooling of laboratory **data** from diverse sites and perhaps even a built-in capability to adjust **matching** stringency by **selecting** subsets of LOINC fields required to **match**. However, a quality standard coding procedure is required and examples **highlighted** in this **paper** may require special attention while **mapping** to LOINC. (Author abstract) 12 Refs.

Descriptors: *Medical computing; **Data** structures; Database systems; Codes (symbols); Hospitals; Societies and institutions; Hospital **data** processing; Health care

Identifiers: Laboratory **data** sets; Multiple institutions; Logical observation **identifier** names and codes

Classification Codes:

901.1.1 (Societies & Institutions)

723.5 (Computer Applications); 461.1 (Biomedical Engineering); 723.2 (Data Processing); 723.3 (Database Systems); 462.2 (Hospitals, Equipment & Supplies); 901.1 (Engineering Professional Aspects)

723 (Computer Software); 461 (Biotechnology); 462 (Medical Engineering & Equipment); 901 (Engineering Profession)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 46 (BIOENGINEERING); 90 (GENERAL ENGINEERING)

27/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8: Ei Compendex(R)
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04955677 E.I. No: EIP98024092035

Title: Classifying and retrieving software components based on profiles
Author: Hong, S.B.; Kim, Kapsu
Corporate Source: Electronics and Telecommunications Research Inst, Taejeon, South Korea
Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1997 1st International Conference on Information, Communications and Signal Processing, ICICS. Part 3 (of 3)
Conference Location: Singapore, Singapore
Conference Date: 19970909-19970912
Sponsor: IEEE
E.I. Conference No.: 48010
Source: Trends in Information Systems Engineering and Wireless Multimedia Communications Proceedings of the International Conference on Information, Communications and Signal Processing, ICICS v 3 1997. IEEE, Piscataway, NJ, USA. p 1756-1760
Publication Year: 1997
CODEN: 002795
Language: English
Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) **Treatment:** G; (General Review)
Journal Announcement: 9804W4

Abstract: We propose that the Software Reuse System can classify, register, and **retrieve** software components based on their profiles. There are two profiles : Object Profiles are constructed by **extracting** from software components their **identifiers** , function **identifiers** , and variable **identifiers** . Virtual Profiles are made by **extracting** common **identifiers** and their weights from Object Profiles or Virtual Profiles. By similarity function, the similarity values between profiles and software components are calculated, classified, registered by their value. To **retrieve** software components, keywords representing the software components and their weights are inputted by users. The similarity value of keywords and profiles is calculated, and software components with most high similarity value are **retrieved** . This system can register and **retrieve** software components more easily than other system and classify and **retrieve** software components faster than the systems using conventional **information retrieval** method. (Author abstract) 8 Refs.

Descriptors: *Computer software **selection** and evaluation; Computer aided software engineering; **Information retrieval** systems; Database systems

Identifiers: Software reuse systems; Virtual profiles; Object profiles
Classification Codes:
723.1 (Computer Programming); 723.5 (Computer Applications); 903.3 (Information Retrieval & Use); 723.3 (Database Systems)
723 (Computer Software); 903 (Information Science)
72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 90 (GENERAL ENGINEERING)

27/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8: Ei Compendex(R)
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04675987 E.I. No: EIP97043627828

Title: Selection of passages for information reduction
Author: Daniels, Jody J.
Corporate Source: Univ of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA, USA
Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1996 13th National Conference on Artificial Intelligence. Part 2 (of 2)
Conference Location: Portland, OR, USA **Conference Date:** 19960804-19960808

Sponsor: AAAI
E.I. Conference No.: 46255
Source: Proceedings of the National Conference on Artificial Intelligence v 2 1996. AAAI, Menlo Park, CA, USA. p 1360

Publication Year: 1996
CODEN: PNAIEE
Language: English
Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) **Treatment:** G; (General Review)
Journal Announcement: 9706W2

Abstract: Selection of Passages for Information REDuction (SPIRE) integrates a case based reasoning with an information retrieval (IR) engine for automated information extraction. SPIRE works by focusing on portions of a text most likely to contain the desired informations. This case-based reasoning (CBR) system generates an IR query by passing the identifiers of the documents, describing fact situations most similar to the current problem, to an IR engine. Using these annotations, the IR component generates a new query aimed at retrieving small relevant passages from the documents. The location and display of these important passages reduces reading and results in a tremendous savings in time and effort. 1 Refs.

Descriptors: *Information retrieval systems; Information technology ; Inference engines; Query languages; Knowledge based systems; Knowledge representation

Identifiers: Selection of passages for information reduction (SPIRE); Case based reasoning (CBR) systems; Automated information extraction

Classification Codes:
723.4.1 (Expert Systems)
903.3 (Information Retrieval & Use); 723.5 (Computer Applications);
723.4 (Artificial Intelligence); 723.3 (Database Systems)
903 (Information Science); 723 (Computer Software)
90 (GENERAL ENGINEERING); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

27/5/16 (Item 9 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC
(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

00446867 INSPEC Abstract Number: C72023814

Title: Data processor

Assignee(s): RCA Corp

Patent Number: GB 1280772 Issue Date: 720705

Application Date: 700121

Priority Appl. Number: US 793043 Priority Appl. Date: 690122

Country of Publication: UK

Language: English Document Type: Patent (PT)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: The processor includes a buffer memory each addressable location of which stores **data** and an **identifier** segment. The memory address generator provides a locator segment identifying a memory location and a tag segment, the address **selector** responds to the address locator segment only to **extract** the **data** and **identifier** segment from the corresponding memory location, and this **identifier** segment is compared with the address tag segment to enable gates transferring the **data** to a computer when equality is found.

Subfile: C

Descriptors: **data** handling; digital computers; digital storage

Identifiers: **data** processor; buffer memory; addressable location; **identifier** segment; memory address generator; locator segment; tag segment; address **selector**; **identifier** segment; address tag segment; gates; equality

Class Codes: C6130 (Data handling techniques)

27/5/17 (Item 10 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

00113897 INSPEC Abstract Number: C70005997

Title: Keyword-in-context index for technical literature (KWIC index)

Author(s): Luhn, H.P.

Book Title: Pioneer of **information science, selected works** p.
227-35

Editor(s): Schultz, C.K.

Publisher: Macmillan, London, UK

Publication Date: 1969 Country of Publication: UK 3+320 pp.

Language: English Document Type: Book Chapter (BC)

Abstract: A distinction is made between bibliographical indexes for new and past literature based on the willingness of the user to trade perfection for currency. Indexes giving keywords in their context are proposed as suitable for disseminating new **information**. These can be entirely machine-generated and hence kept up to date with the current literature. A compatible coding scheme to identify the indexed **documents** is also proposed. In it elements are automatically **extracted** from the usual **identifiers** of the **document** so that the coded **identifier** yields a maximum of **information** while remaining susceptible to normal methods of ordering. (First published 1959).

Subfile: C

Descriptors: indexing

Class Codes: C7240 (Information analysis and indexing)

27/5/19 (Item 2 from file: 94)
DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus
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03592839 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 98A0311571 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Car number recognition technology for vehicle identification. From "kilo"
to "minute", traffic jam information.

KANEYAMA KENJI (1)

(1) Omron Corp.

Gazo Rabo, 1998, VOL.9,NO.3, PAGE.18-22, FIG.6, REF.6

JOURNAL NUMBER: L2340AAI ISSN NO: 0915-6755

UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 681.3:165 656.1.05

LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ARTICLE TYPE: Commentary

MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

ABSTRACT: The method of recognizing a license number is the most effective system for identifying a car since a license plate substantially assures uniqueness. This paper introduces the recent trend by focusing on concrete examples applied to license number recognition technique and the vehicle control field. This paper describes the issues and the future trends of license number recognition technique, **recognition** algorithm, examples applied to license **number information**, and license number **recognition**.

DESCRIPTORS: traffic control; character recognition; numerical character; imaging; image processing; edge detection; feature **extraction**; discriminant function; real time processing; automobile; automotive fitting

BROADER DESCRIPTORS: traffic management; management; control; figure pattern recognition; pattern recognition; recognition; letter; information processing; treatment; detection; **extraction**; separation; function(mathematics); **mapping** (mathematics)

CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): JE07000S; TB01032S

34/5/8 (Item 8 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)
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02095485 E.I. Monthly No: EIM8606-035415

Title: MATCHING STRING PATTERNS IN LARGE TEXTUAL FILES.

Author: Berkovich, Simon Y.; Hegazy, Abd El Fatah A.

Corporate Source: George Washington Univ, Washington, DC, USA

Conference Title: International Symposium on New Directions in Computing.

Conference Location: Trondheim, Norw Conference Date: 19850812

Sponsor: IEEE Computer Soc, Los Alamitos, CA, USA; Norwegian Inst of Technology, Trondheim, Norw; Kongsberg Vaepenfabrikk, Norw

E.I. Conference No.: 07877

Source: Publ by IEEE, New York, NY, USA. Available from IEEE Service Cent (Cat n 85CH2134-5), Piscataway, NJ, USA p 122-127

Publication Year: 1985

ISBN: 0-8186-0639-8

Language: English

Document Type: PA; (Conference Paper)

Journal Announcement: 8606

Abstract: The authors present a general approach that could be efficient when searching large textual files for near-matching of a set of patterns. The approach is based on a **mapping** of string segments into key- **number** values. To apply the terms of **query** against **text** strings in a single pass simultaneously, the input set of patterns is arranged in a hash table. The tolerance property of hash collisions and pattern representation by segment **extraction** can be used to detect different classes of string variations. 12 refs.

Descriptors: *DATABASE SYSTEMS; DATA PROCESSING--File Organization

Identifiers: STRING PATTERN MATCHING; LARGE TEXTUAL FILES; DATABASE SEARCHING; HASH TABLES

Classification Codes:

723 (Computer Software)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

34/5/15 (Item 1 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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6787568 INSPEC Abstract Number: C2001-01-6180N-017

Title: Probability-based Chinese text processing and retrieval

Author(s): Hiangji Huang; Robertson, S.; Cercone, N.; An, A.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Inf. Sci., City Univ., London, UK

Journal: Computational Intelligence vol.16, no.4 p.552-69

Publisher: Blackwell Publishers,

Publication Date: Nov. 2000 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: COMIE6 ISSN: 0824-7935

SICI: 0824-7935(200011)16:4L:552:PBCT;1-7

Material Identity Number: P953-2000-004

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: We discuss the use of probability-based natural language processing for Chinese **text retrieval**. We focus on comparing different **text extraction** methods and probabilistic weighting methods. Several **document** processing methods and probabilistic weighting functions are presented. A **number** of experiments have been conducted on large standard text collections. We present the experimental results that compare a word-based text processing method with a character-based method. The experimental results also compare a number of term-weighting functions including both single-unit weighting and compound-unit weighting functions. (15 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: information retrieval; natural languages; text analysis

Identifiers: Chinese text processing; natural language processing;

Chinese text retrieval; text **extraction**; probabilistic weighting

Class Codes: C6180N (Natural language processing); C4210L (Formal languages and computational linguistics); C7250 (Information storage and retrieval)

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Set	Items	Description
S1	620682	PARS? OR TOKEN? OR MAP OR MAPPING OR MAPPED OR SEGREGAT? OR (FILTER OR PULL) ()OUT OR EXTRACT?
S2	41612	IDENTIFIER? OR ID(N) (NUMBER OR TAG) OR PATENT()NUMBER? OR - UPC OR PRODUCT(N) (NUMBER? OR CODE?) OR UPN OR URN OR DOI
S3	1974116	CUT(N)PASTE? OR PASTING OR SELECT? OR HIGHLIGHT? OR DROP? - OR DRAG(N)DROP?
S4	2131005	SELECT? OR CHOOS? OR SEARCH? OR QUER? OR SEEK? OR FIND? OR RETRIEV? OR MATCH?
S5	3977817	DOCUMENT? OR TEXT? OR PAGE? OR PUBLICATION? OR PAPER? OR I-NFORMATION? OR DATA OR PATENT?()APPLICATION?
S6	627	S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5
S7	1029	S1(3N)S2
S8	153	S6 AND S7
S9	85	S8 AND IC=G06F
S10	55	S9 NOT AD=20001121:20031121
S11	55	S10 NOT AD=20031121:20050701
S12	91006	S1(3N)S5
S13	23	S11 AND S12
S14	23	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S15	22	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)

File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2005/Jan(Updated 050506)
(c) 2005 JPO & JAPIO

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2005/UD,UM &UP=200535
(c) 2005 Thomson Derwent

15/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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012642683 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1999-448788/199938
XRPX Acc No: N99-335274

Data file request processing system for client server network -
selects specific starting method among several registered methods, in
response to data file request

Patent Assignee: FUJI XEROX CO LTD (XERF)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 11184813	A	19990709	JP 97352612	A	19971222	199938 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 97352612 A 19971222

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 11184813	A	34	G06F-015/00	

Abstract (Basic): JP 11184813 A

NOVELTY - A file name analyzer (202) extracts method identifier and group identifier, from qualified name. A client management table registers identifier of one or more clients, corresponding to group identifier of client. A starting method is selected among several registered methods, in response to data file request. DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A specific execution method is identified within one or more methods to be started in the server. The server extracts the data file name within the request received from client.

USE - For client-server network.

ADVANTAGE - The information relating to data updation, is delivered to each client appropriately even under heavy sharing condition. DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows block diagram of data communication system. (202) Analyzer.

Dwg.2/21

Title Terms: DATA ; FILE; REQUEST; PROCESS; SYSTEM; CLIENT; SERVE; NETWORK ; SELECT ; SPECIFIC; START; METHOD; REGISTER; METHOD; RESPOND; DATA ; FILE; REQUEST

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/00

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-012/00 ; G06F-013/00

File Segment: EPI

15/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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012575074 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1999-381181/199932
XRPX Acc No: N99-285924

Search information display method in hypermedia system - involves
searching data outputs and extracting structure identifier and
displaying search result to client

Patent Assignee: NEC CORP (NIDE)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 11149479	A	19990602	JP 97315256	A	19971117	199932 B
JP 2965018	B2	19991018	JP 97315256	A	19971117	199949

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 97315256 A 19971117

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 11149479	A		7	G06F-017/30	
JP 2965018	B2		7	G06F-017/30	Previous Publ. patent JP 11149479

Abstract (Basic): JP 11149479 A

NOVELTY - A structure name corresponds to each structure
identifier and for each attribute registered mutual relationship
between node and link of each structure identifier is shown to
hierarchical structure. The search result is obtained by the
directory server searching data outputs and the structure
identifier is extracted and is displayed to client. DETAILED
DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for search
information display apparatus.

USE - For displaying search information0 in hypermedia system.

ADVANTAGE - As search result is obtained by the server searching
data outputs and extracts structure identifier and required
information can be selected easily. DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The
figure shows the block diagram of search media of a directory server.
Dwg.1/8

Title Terms: SEARCH ; INFORMATION ; DISPLAY; METHOD; SYSTEM; SEARCH ;
DATA ; OUTPUT; EXTRACT ; STRUCTURE; IDENTIFY; DISPLAY; SEARCH ; RESULT;
CLIENT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-012/00 ; G06F-013/00

File Segment: EPI

15/5/8 (Item 8 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350: Derwent WPIX
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012498399 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1999-304503/199926
Related WPI Acc No: 1994-185223; 1999-304502
XRPX Acc No: N99-228250

Server for connecting clients and output units connected to server in computer system

Patent Assignee: MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND CO LTD (MATU)

Inventor: OHNISHI T; OINUMA C; WADA H

Number of Countries: 003 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 918283	A2	19990526	EP 93309919	A	19931209	199926 B
			EP 99104122	A	19931209	
EP 918283	B1	20030219	EP 93309919	A	19931209	200314
			EP 99104122	A	19931209	
DE 69332703	E	20030327	DE 632703	A	19931209	200329
			EP 99104122	A	19931209	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 93267450 A 19931026; JP 92330573 A 19921210; JP 9386235 A 19930413; JP 93268132 A 19930929

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 918283	A2	E	86	G06F-009/46	Div ex application EP 93309919 Div ex patent EP 601860

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

EP 918283	B1	E		G06F-009/46	Div ex application EP 93309919 Div ex patent EP 601860
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

DE 69332703	E			G06F-009/46	Based on patent EP 918283
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Abstract (Basic): EP 918283 A2

NOVELTY - The server involves **data** which is included in a job request, and an output unit **selecting** portion. The output **selecting** portion includes a capability storage unit for storing a capability at each output unit in the system; a capability **identifier extracting** unit for **extracting** an **identifier** specifying a capability of the **selected** output unit from the job request; and an optimal output unit detecting unit for detecting all optimal output units whose capabilities coincide with a capability specified by the capability-specifying- **identifier** when the output unit **selecting** portion **selects** the output units to be as the **selected** output unit.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The server involves a holding unit for holding output unit **information** that represents correspondence between the output units and the output **information**; a job request receiving portion for receiving from one of the clients a job request containing output **information** and an **information extracting** portion for **extracting** the output **information** from the job request; an output unit **selecting** unit for **selecting** one of the output units in accordance with the **extracted** output **information**; and **data** output portion for sending **data** to the **selected** output unit.

USE - For connecting clients and output units e.g. printer, plotter or facsimile connected to the server in a system, with clients issuing job requests containing output **information**.

ADVANTAGE - Can easily **select** adequate output unit for job request, even when client has no prior knowledge of any output unit connected to that server. Ensures rational use of output units by judging their current status and **selecting** the most appropriate one.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a diagram to illustrate the server.

pp; 86 DwgNo 1/56

Title Terms: SERVE; CONNECT; CLIENT; OUTPUT; UNIT; CONNECT; SERVE; COMPUTER
; SYSTEM

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-009/46**

International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-003/12** ; H04L-029/06

File Segment: EPI

15/5/11 (Item 11 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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012260254 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1999-066360/199906
XRPX Acc No: N99-049621

Information classification judging method in information providing
system connected to network - involves assigning temporary information
classification to be true classification, if information classification
with specific pattern is not obtained from information file

Patent Assignee: NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP (NITE)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 10312326	A	19981124	JP 97122405	A	19970513	199906 B
JP 3437739	B2	20030818	JP 97122405	A	19970513	200356

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 97122405 A 19970513

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 10312326	A		4	G06F-012/00	
JP 3437739	B2		4	G06F-012/00	Previous Publ. patent JP 10312326

Abstract (Basic): JP 10312326 A

The method involves **extracting** a fixed portion from an input
identifier. A temporary **information** classification is obtained from
an **information** file (17) based on the **extracted** fixed portion using
an **information** classification correspondence unit (13).

A contents identification unit (14) identifies whether a specific
pattern is provided in a predetermined area of the **information** file,
which is **extracted** based on the **identifier**. A true **information**
classification is obtained by executing the **information** file as a
script using a script executing unit (15). When the **information**
classification with the specific pattern is not obtained, the temporary
classification is assigned to be the true **information** classification
of the **information** file.

ADVANTAGE - Performs dynamic **selection** of **information**
classification by script execution. Offers correct **information**
classification.

Dwg.2/3

Title Terms: **INFORMATION** ; CLASSIFY; JUDGEMENT; METHOD; **INFORMATION** ;
SYSTEM; CONNECT; NETWORK; ASSIGN; TEMPORARY; **INFORMATION** ; CLASSIFY;
TRUE; CLASSIFY; **INFORMATION** ; CLASSIFY; SPECIFIC; PATTERN; OBTAIN;
INFORMATION ; FILE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/00

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-009/06 ; G06F-009/445

File Segment: EPI

15/5/13 (Item 13 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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011651090 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1998-067998/199807
XRPX Acc No: N98-053806

**Relational data base management method with document search
function - involves extracting first and second record identifier
from document number and attribute value of search request signal
based on which document data from data base is searched**
Patent Assignee: HITACHI LTD (HITA); HITACHI SOFTWARE ENG CO LTD (HISF)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 9305622	A	19971128	JP 96117311	A	19960513	199807 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 96117311 A 19960513

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 9305622	A	15	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): JP 9305622 A

The method involves receiving **data searching** request signal which contain the **document** number in the keyword, from an input unit (1). Based on the received request signal, the first record **identifier** for the **data** to be **searched** is **extracted**. The second record **identifier** from the attribute **data** included in the conditional expression of the **searched** request signal is **extracted**.

Based on the **extracted** first and second record **identifier**, the **document** corresponding to the **selected data** record is **extracted** from a **data** base.

ADVANTAGE - Improves efficiency of **data searching** process.
Enables easy identification of record **identifier** from **search** request signal.

Dwg.3/14

Title Terms: RELATED; **DATA** ; BASE; MANAGEMENT; METHOD; **DOCUMENT** ; **SEARCH**
; FUNCTION; **EXTRACT** ; FIRST; SECOND; RECORD; IDENTIFY; **DOCUMENT** ;
NUMBER; ATTRIBUTE; VALUE; **SEARCH** ; REQUEST; SIGNAL; BASED; **DOCUMENT** ;
DATA ; **DATA** ; BASE; **SEARCH**

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

15/5/18 (Item 18 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO
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05597714 **Image available**
PROCESSOR AND METHOD FOR **DOCUMENT** PROCESSING

PUB. NO.: 09-212514 [JP 9212514 A]
PUBLISHED: August 15, 1997 (19970815)
INVENTOR(s): IMASATO SHIYOU
APPLICANT(s): RICOH CO LTD [000674] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)
APPL. NO.: 08-015432 [JP 9615432]
FILED: January 31, 1996 (19960131)
INTL CLASS: [6] **G06F-017/30** ; G06T-001/00; G06K-009/20
JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (**INFORMATION** PROCESSING -- Computer Applications);
45.3 (**INFORMATION** PROCESSING -- Input Output Units); 45.9 (**INFORMATION** PROCESSING -- Other
JAPIO KEYWORD: R131 (**INFORMATION** PROCESSING -- Microcomputers &
Microprocessors

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To **extract** an adequate part as a **document** element from a **document** image and give a proper **identifier** by **extracting** **document** elements from the **document** image, line by line.

SOLUTION: When an area **extracting** means 17 **extracts** plural partial areas from the **document** image and a feature **extracting** means 18 **extracts** features from the **extracted** partial areas, an area array means 19 arrays the partial areas in order according to the features at the **extraction** positions. An area dividing means 20 divides the respective arrayed partial areas as line areas, line by line, and a **matching** decision means 21 assigns the divided line areas to **document** elements set in a **document** element dictionary 15 according to the **matching** of the features. Thus, line areas assigned repeatedly to plural **document** elements among the line areas which are assigned to **document** areas are **selected** by an element **extracting** means 22 according to the mutual position relation.

15/5/21 (Item 21 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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03342966 **Image available**
ON-LINE PROGRAM CONTROL SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 03-005866 [JP 3005866 A]
PUBLISHED: January 11, 1991 (19910111)
INVENTOR(s): TSUDA YASUHIRO
APPLICANT(s): NEC SOFTWARE KANSAI LTD [490843] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 01-140372 [JP 89140372]
FILED: June 01, 1989 (19890601)
INTL CLASS: [5] G06F-015/00
JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 1181, Vol. 15, No. 115, Pg. 166, March 19, 1991 (19910319)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To simplify a program and to improve program generating efficiency by executing the different program by the same message **identifier** when a reception message with the message **identifier** is received from terminal equipment provided with a terminal address.

CONSTITUTION: An execution program is **selected** by storing **information** for **extracting** the message **identifier** of the reception message 3 from the terminal equipment 1 in a message **identifier extracting** table 30, in addition generating the combination of the terminal address and the message **identifier** and the name of the execution program corresponding to it in an execution program determining table 40 and storing these two tables 30, 40. Accordingly, even in the case where the messages with the same message **identifier** are received from plural terminal equipment 1, the different programs corresponding to the respective terminal equipments 1 can be executed. Thus, the program becomes simple, and the program generating efficiency is improved.

Set	Items	Description
S1	620682	PARS? OR TOKEN? OR MAP OR MAPPING OR MAPPED OR SEGREGAT? OR (FILTER OR PULL)()OUT OR EXTRACT?
S2	41612	IDENTIFIER? OR ID(N) (NUMBER OR TAG) OR PATENT()NUMBER? OR - UPC OR PRODUCT(N) (NUMBER? OR CODE?) OR UPN OR URN OR DOI
S3	1974116	CUT(N) PASTE? OR PASTING OR SELECT? OR HIGHLIGHT? OR DROP? - OR DRAG(N) DROP?
S4	2131005	SELECT? OR CHOOS? OR SEARCH? OR QUER? OR SEEK? OR FIND? OR RETRIEV? OR MATCH?
S5	3977817	DOCUMENT? OR TEXT? OR PAGE? OR PUBLICATION? OR PAPER? OR I- NFORMATION? OR DATA OR PATENT?()APPLICATION?
S6	627	S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5
S7	1029	S1(3N)S2
S8	153	S6 AND S7
S9	85	S8 AND IC=G06F
S10	55	S9 NOT AD=20001121:20031121
S11	55	S10 NOT AD=20031121:20050701
S12	91006	S1(3N)S5
S13	23	S11 AND S12
S14	23	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S15	22	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
S16	8243	S3(3N) (QUERY OR QUERIES OR REQUEST OR QUESTION? OR REQUESTS OR TEXT? OR INQUIR?)
S17	20	S6 AND S16
S18	24997	S5(N) (NUMBER? OR ID OR IDENTIFIER? OR IDS)
S19	627	S6(N)S2
S20	47	S18 AND S6
S21	62	(S17 OR S20) NOT S11
S22	41	S21 AND IC=G06F
S23	24	S22 NOT AD=20001121:20031121
S24	23	S23 NOT AD=20031121:20050707
S25	23	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S26	22	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)

File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2005/Jan(Updated 050506)
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File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2005/UD,UM &UP=200535
(c) 2005 Thomson Derwent

26/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013010930 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-182782/200016
Related WPI Acc No: 2000-182783; 2001-439995; 2003-196789; 2003-391179;
2003-465760

XRPX Acc No: N00-134748

**Distributed computer database system information retrieval using
fuzzy queries for classifying blood vessels lesions and tumors by
accessing hash table for obtaining object identifiers from it**

Patent Assignee: JARG CORP (JARG-N)

Inventor: BACLAWSKI K P

Number of Countries: 027 Number of Patents: 006

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200005663	A2	20000203	WO 99US16925	A	19990723	200016 B
AU 9954602	A	20000214	AU 9954602	A	19990723	200029
EP 1025518	A2	20000809	EP 99940823	A	19990723	200039
			WO 99US16925	A	19990723	
JP 2002521752	W	20020716	WO 99US16925	A	19990723	200261
			JP 2000561571	A	19990723	
US 6463433	B1	20021008	US 9894110	P	19980724	200269
			US 9894347	P	19980728	
			WO 99US16925	A	19990723	
			US 2000509328	A	20000323	
CN 1514976	A	20040721	CN 99801676	A	19990723	200468

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9894347 P 19980728; US 9894110 P
19980724; US 2000509328 A 20000323

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200005663	A2	E	52	G06F-017/30	
				Designated States (National): AU CA CN ID IL JP MX US	
				Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU	
				MC NL PT SE	
AU 9954602	A			G06F-017/30	Based on patent WO 200005663
EP 1025518	A2	E		G06F-017/30	Based on patent WO 200005663
				Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI	
				LU MC NL PT SE	
JP 2002521752	W		60	G06F-017/30	Based on patent WO 200005663
US 6463433	B1			G06F-017/30	Provisional application US 9894110 Provisional application US 9894347 Based on patent WO 200005663

CN 1514976 A G06F-017/30

Abstract (Basic): WO 200005663 A2

NOVELTY - A number of features is **extracted** from **query**, while each of the features is fragmented into feature fragments each of which is hashed into hashed feature fragments. The latter can be used in accessing a hash table for obtaining object **identifiers** from it that can be used for obtaining **information** from the database relevant to the **query**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The method involves.

- selecting** a first one of a number of home nodes;
- extracting**, by the **selected** home node, a number of features from a **query** by a user;
- fragmenting, by the **selected** home node, each **extracted** feature of the number of **extracted** features into a number of **query** fragments;
- hashing, by the **selected** home node, each **query** fragment of the number of **query** fragments, the hashed **query** fragment having a first portion and a second portion;
- transmitting, by the **selected** home node, each hashed **query** fragment of the number of **query** fragments to a respective one of the

number of **query** nodes indicated by the first portion of each the hashed **query** fragment;

(f) using, by the **query** node, the second portion of the respective hash **query** fragment to access **data** according to a local hash table located on the **query** node; and

(g) returning, by each **query** node accessing **data** according to the respective hashed **query** fragment, a number of object **identifiers** corresponding to the accessed **data** to the **selected** home node.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:

(a) a distributed computer database system having an **information retrieval** tool for handling **queries** from a user

(b) an **information retrieval** apparatus for processing **query** for word based and non-word based **retrieval** of **information** from database

(c) a computer program for processing **query** for word based and non-word based **retrieval** of **information** from a database

(d) an **information** indexing system for indexing **information** for facilitating **retrieval** from database

(e) a computer program for indexing **information** for facilitating **retrieval** from database

USE - In distributed computer database.

ADVANTAGE - Provides an **information retrieval** system that can **retrieve information** from a unified database of word and non-word based **information**, including **documents**, images and other forms of multimedia, using a single indexing system. Such **information retrieval** systems preferably may be highly scalable, versatile, robust and economical.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing is a block diagram of an embodiment of the present invention.

user computer (102)

link (103)

home nodes (106)

local area network (108)

query nodes (109)

object nodes (110)

external servers (111)

pp; 52 DwgNo 1/8

Title Terms: DISTRIBUTE; COMPUTER; DATABASE; SYSTEM; **INFORMATION** ;
RETRIEVAL ; FUZZ; **QUERY** ; CLASSIFY; BLOOD; VESSEL; LESION; TUMOUR;
ACCESS; HASH; TABLE; OBTAIN; OBJECT; IDENTIFY

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-012/00

File Segment: EPI

26/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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012701993 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1999-508104/199942
Related WPI Acc No: 2001-181207
XRPX Acc No: N99-378652

Message faxing method for directory services over internet

Patent Assignee: ZIP2 CORP (ZIPT-N)

Inventor: FITZGERALD M J; MUSK E

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5944769	A	19990831	US 96745868	A	19961108	199942 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 96745868 A 19961108

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5944769	A	10	G06F-013/38	

Abstract (Basic): US 5944769 A

NOVELTY - A **map** and an indicator on the **map** are displayed after receiving **information** from server. Direction from starting location given as input is displayed on **selected** location. A facsimile icon using facsimile number is **selected** from database for faxing message to **selected** location.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A business name and corresponding location stored in database satisfying user **query** is **selected** from business name which are received from server and displayed. The facsimile number is stored in database corresponding to the business names and locations. A business **identifier** which is business icon is stored in database corresponding to several business names and is displayed. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for the systems for communicating over a network.

USE - For providing directory services over internet.

ADVANTAGE - Since business directory and **map** database are integrated, the user has facility of **searching** business directory using **map** database with the radius feature to quantify the **search** and obtains directions from specified user location to a **selected search** result by single website access.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart for interactions between client and server for **search** and **map** generation.

pp; 10 DwgNo 3/8

Title Terms: MESSAGE; METHOD; DIRECTORY; SERVICE

Derwent Class: S02; T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-013/38

International Patent Class (Additional): G01C-021/00; G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

26/5/13 (Item 13 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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009416252 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1993-109764/199314
XRPX Acc No: N93-083652

Data processing system with random access rendering of electronic documents - uses descriptive mark-up elements, each defining node or element of tree structure for document, and provides unique identifier for each element to facilitate text handling

Patent Assignee: DEROSE S (DERO-I); ELECTRONIC BOOK TECHNOLOGIES INC (ELBO-N); INSO PROVIDENCE CORP (INSO-N); ENIGMA INFORMATION SYSTEMS LTD (ENIG-N)

Inventor: DEROSE S; VOGEL J

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 008

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
CA 2048039	A	19930120	CA 2048039	A	19910729	199314 B
US 5557722	A	19960917	US 91733204	A	19910719	199643
			US 95419051	A	19950407	
US 5644776	A	19970701	US 91733204	A	19910719	199732
			US 95419051	A	19950407	
			US 95480611	A	19950607	
US 5708806	A	19980113	US 91733204	A	19910719	199809
			US 95419051	A	19950407	
			US 95488547	A	19950607	
US 5983248	A	19991109	US 91733204	A	19910719	199954
			US 95419051	A	19950407	
			US 95480611	A	19950607	
			US 97885578	A	19970630	
US 6101511	A	20000808	US 91733204	A	19910719	200040
			US 95419051	A	19950407	
			US 95480611	A	19950607	
			US 97885578	A	19970630	
			US 99352588	A	19990713	
US 6101512	A	20000808	US 91733204	A	19910719	200040
			US 95419051	A	19950407	
			US 95480611	A	19950607	
			US 97885578	A	19970630	
			US 99353257	A	19990713	
US 6105044	A	20000815	US 91733204	A	19910719	200041
			US 95419051	A	19950407	
			US 95480611	A	19950607	
			US 97885578	A	19970630	
			US 99353262	A	19990713	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 91733204 A 19910719; US 95419051 A 19950407; US 95480611 A 19950607; US 95488547 A 19950607; US 97885578 A 19970630; US 99352588 A 19990713; US 99353257 A 19990713; US 99353262 A 19990713

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
CA 2048039	A		96	G06F-009/00	
US 5557722	A		39	G06F-017/21	Cont of application US 91733204
US 5644776	A		37	G06F-017/21	Cont of application US 91733204
					Div ex application US 95419051
					Div ex patent US 5557722
US 5708806	A		39	G06F-017/21	Cont of application US 91733204
					Div ex application US 95419051
US 5983248	A			G06F-017/21	Cont of application US 91733204
					Div ex application US 95419051
					Cont of application US 95480611
					Div ex patent US 5557722
					Cont of patent US 5644776
US 6101511	A			G06F-017/21	Cont of application US 91733204

			Div ex application US 95419051
			Cont of application US 95480611
			Div ex application US 97885578
			Div ex patent US 5557722
			Cont of patent US 5644776
			Div ex patent US 5983248
US 6101512	A	G06F-017/21	Cont of application US 91733204
			Div ex application US 95419051
			Cont of application US 95480611
			Div ex application US 97885578
			Div ex patent US 5557722
			Cont of patent US 5644776
			Div ex patent US 5983248
US 6105044	A	G06F-017/21	Cont of application US 91733204
			Div ex application US 95419051
			Cont of application US 95480611
			Div ex application US 97885578
			Div ex patent US 5557722
			Cont of patent US 5644776
			Div ex patent US 5983248

Abstract (Basic): CA 2048039 A

The **data** processing system represents an electronic **document** , which has descriptive mark-up defining a number of hierarchical mark-up elements, each element having a type name and may have at least one of a parent element, a child element, a left sibling element, a right sibling element, **text** content and a type name. The **data** processing system includes storage which holds a value indicative of any parent element for each mark-up element and storage for a value indicative of at least the first child element for each mark-up element having a child element.

Additional storage is respectively provided at a value indicative of at least one sibling element. The **document text** , and a value indicating the **text** storage location. A **parsing** device provides a sequence of **parsing** events including element and **text** events corresp. to mark-up and **text** content respectively, with each event being assigned an **identifier** .

USE/ADVANTAGE - for rendering and indexing of electronic books. Creates **text** separate from formatting properties. Allows **selective** re-formatting of parts of **document** . Provides immediate **document** display.

Dwg.8/22

Title Terms: **DATA** ; PROCESS; SYSTEM; RANDOM; ACCESS; RENDER; ELECTRONIC; **DOCUMENT** ; DESCRIBE; MARK; UP; ELEMENT; DEFINE; NODE; ELEMENT; TREE; STRUCTURE; **DOCUMENT** ; UNIQUE; IDENTIFY; ELEMENT; FACILITATE; **TEXT** ; HANDLE

Index Terms/Additional Words: **DOCU MENT_FOR MATTING_ INDE XING_RET** ; **FORMATTING**; INDEXING; **RETRIEVAL**

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-009/00** ; **G06F-017/21**

File Segment: EPI

26/5/19 (Item 19 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO
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05505579
SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT

PUB. NO.: 09-120379 [JP 9120379 A]
PUBLISHED: May 06, 1997 (19970506)
INVENTOR(s): MAKITA HIROSHI
MATSUZAKI YOSHIE
SUZUKI HIDEAKI
KISHIKAWA ROBERUTO
KITAZAWA HIROSHI
IZUSHI MINETOSHI
APPLICANT(s): HITACHI LTD [000510] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)
APPL. NO.: 07-275892 [JP 95275892]
FILED: October 24, 1995 (19951024)
INTL CLASS: [6] G06F-013/00 ; H04L-012/54; H04L-012/58
JAPIO CLASS: 45.2 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Memory Units); 44.3
(COMMUNICATION -- Telegraphy)

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To automatically **extract information**, needed to solve a problem written in an electronic mail, from stored **information** and display it by **selecting** the electronic mail.

SOLUTION: When the input of a test **data** display indication is received, test **data** on a measurement item predetermined corresponding to the problem contents that a **selected** problem communication mail includes are **extracted** from the test **data** group that the **data identifier** included in the mail **identifier** of the **selected** problem communication mail and then displayed. Further, a display of instance **data** is requested, and a problem communication mail and a problem countermeasure mail including the problem contents of the **selected** communication mail are **extracted** from stored problem communication mails and problem countermeasure mails and the displayed.

26/5/20 (Item 20 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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05317317 **Image available**
INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 08-272817 [JP 8272817 A]
PUBLISHED: October 18, 1996 (19961018)
INVENTOR(s): NAKAMOTO SHINYA
APPLICANT(s): NIPPON STEEL CORP [000665] (A Japanese Company or
Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 07-077840 [JP 9577840]
FILED: April 03, 1995 (19950403)
INTL CLASS: [6] G06F-017/30
JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To retrieve an object just by referring to a storage means and to efficiently perform retrieval in a short time by extracting partial information for respective recording media, working it and storing it in the storage means.

CONSTITUTION: A location information data base 22 stores information for indicating which DC-ROMs 10 and the respective objects are stored in. A retrieval part 33 retrieves a data base 21 for the retrieval based on a retrieval command and a retrieval formula inputted from an input device 15 and obtains the document ID number of the object for satisfying the conditions of the retrieval formula. Further, the location information data base 22 is referred to and which CD-ROM 10 the object for satisfying the conditions of the retrieval formula is stored in is retrieved. A selection part 34 selects the object based on the information for indicating which DC-ROM 10 the object is stored in along with the document ID number of the object from the retrieval part 38 and instructs a reader 13 to read the information of the object.

Set	Items	Description
S1	2272566	PARS? OR TOKENI? OR MAP OR MAPPING OR MAPPED OR SEGREGAT? - OR (FILTER OR PULL) ()OUT OR EXTRACT?
S2	46910	IDENTIFIER? OR ID(N) (NUMBER OR TAG) OR PATENT()NUMBER? OR - UPC OR PRODUCT(N) (NUMBER? OR CODE?) OR UPN OR URN OR DOI
S3	4066679	CUT(N) PASTE? OR PASTING OR SELECT? OR HIGHLIGHT? OR DROP? - OR DRAG(N) DROP?
S4	7103946	SELECT? OR CHOOS? OR SEARCH? OR QUER? OR SEEK? OR FIND? OR RETRIEV? OR MATCH?
S5	14625136	DOCUMENT? OR TEXT? OR PAGE? OR PUBLICATION? OR PAPER? OR I- NFORMATION? OR DATA OR PATENT?()APPLICATION?
S6	139	S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5
S7	148	S1(3N)S2
S8	20	S6 AND S7
S9	148141	S1(3N)S5
S10	0	S11 AND S12
S11	21956	S3(3N) (QUERY OR QUERIES OR REQUEST OR QUESTION? OR REQUESTS OR TEXT? OR INQUIR?)
S12	5781	S5(N) (NUMBER? OR ID OR IDENTIFIER? OR IDS)
S13	139	S6(N)S2
S14	2434941	MATCH? OR RECOGNI? OR IDENTIFY OR IDENTIFIES
S15	1230	S5(2N)S2
S16	32	S6 AND S9
S17	2	S6 AND S11
S18	61	S14(5N)S12
S19	5	S14(2N) (PATENT() (NO OR NUMBER OR ID OR IDENTIFIER?))
S20	52	S8 OR S16 OR S17 OR S19
S21	38	RD (unique items)
S22	27	S21 NOT PY>2000
S23	12	S18 AND S1
S24	7	S18 AND S3
S25	44	S23 OR S24 OR S22
S26	39	RD (unique items)
S27	36	S26 NOT PY>2000
File	8: Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2005/May W5	(c) 2005 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc.
File	35: Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2005/May	(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning
File	65: Inside Conferences 1993-2005/Jun W1	(c) 2005 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
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File	434: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec	(c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
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File	99: Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2005/May	(c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co.
File	95: TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2005/Apr W4	(c) 2005 FIZ TECHNIK

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S5	14625136	DOCUMENT? OR TEXT? OR PAGE? OR PUBLICATION? OR PAPER? OR I- NFORMATION? OR DATA OR PATENT?()APPLICATION?
S6	139	S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5
S7	148	S1(3N)S2
S8	20	S6 AND S7
S9	148141	S1(3N)S5
S10	0	S11 AND S12
S11	21956	S3(3N) (QUERY OR QUERIES OR REQUEST OR QUESTION? OR REQUESTS OR TEXT? OR INQUIR?)
S12	5781	S5(N) (NUMBER? OR ID OR IDENTIFIER? OR IDS)
S13	139	S6(N)S2
S14	2434941	MATCH? OR RECOGNI? OR IDENTIFY OR IDENTIFIES
S15	1230	S5(2N)S2
S16	32	S6 AND S9
S17	2	S6 AND S11
S18	61	S14(5N)S12
S19	5	S14(2N) (PATENT() (NO OR NUMBER OR ID OR IDENTIFIER?))
S20	52	S8 OR S16 OR S17 OR S19
S21	38	RD (unique items)
S22	27	S21 NOT PY>2000
S23	12	S18 AND S1
S24	7	S18 AND S3
S25	44	S23 OR S24 OR S22
S26	39	RD (unique items)
S27	36	S26 NOT PY>2000
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File	111: TGG Natl. Newspaper Index(SM) 1979-2005/Jun 03	(c) 2005 The Gale Group
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File	434: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec	(c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
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From: ProQuest

Resolving Ambiguous Parsing Rules

Disclosed is a system which ensures the appropriate mapping of ambiguous address book fields for use by a synchronization program. This is accomplished by defining system default rules to either accommodate known exceptions or to inform the user of potential error situations.

Products such as ABS/2* synchronize one address book with another, such as synchronizing a ccMail** data base with a VM Callup data base. To prepare for the synchronization, the system administrator must define how the fields of each data base are going to be mapped to each other. Parse rules are made available to break a source field into multiple master fields. This allows mapping to be accomplished at a more granular level and allows users to move data from directories supporting different formats while maintaining the correct format in each environment. Examples of types of parse rules that may prove useful are:

- Breaking a complete name into its component parts.
- Breaking a phone number into area code, exchange, and number.

Following is an example of how one might parse a telephone number into its component parts:

Source field: PHONE: (817)555-1212: !MAREA!
!MEXCHANGE!
!MNUMBER!

The following parse rule will fill the destination fields with the correct data:

(!MAREA!) !MEXCHANGE!-!MNUMBER!

However, a problem exists if there is a record in the data base that doesn't conform to this mapping. For example, phone numbers are sometimes entered without any punctuation, such as the parameters for making a call via a modem. In cases like these, the synchronization program is broken, either terminating or mapping the fields incorrectly unbenounced to the user. The disclosed system ensures the appropriate mapping even in these ambiguous situations by defining system default rules to either accommodate known exceptions or to inform the user of potential error situations.

Continuing with the above phone number example, the administrator can define the following system default rules, based upon the length (number of non-blank characters contained in) the phone number field:

Resolving Ambiguous Parsing Rules — Continued

Length	Assumed Format	Example
>13	Message to user	
13	(!MAREA!)!MEXCHANGE!-!MNUMBER!	(817)555-1212
12	(!MAREA!)!MEXCHANGE!!MNUMBER!	(817)5551212
11	!MAREA!!MEXCHANGE!-!MNUMBER!	817555-1212
10	!MAREA!!MEXCHANGE!!MNUMBER!	8175551212
9	Message to user	
8	!MEXCHANGE!-!MNUMBER!	555-1212
7	!MEXCHANGE!!MNUMBER!	5551212
6	!MPREFIX!-!MNUMBER!	5-1212
5	!MPREFIX!!MNUMBER!	51212
4	!MNUMBER! 1212	
<4	Message to user	

Now, if a non-standard entry is detected in a phone field, the system will map the field according to the appropriate system default rule. For example, if "8175551212" is detected, the system removes any blank characters, determines the length of the field (10), automatically assumes that the rule to be used is "!MAREA!!MEXCHANGE!!MNUMBER!", and assumes that 817 is the area code, 555 is the exchange, and 1212 is the number.

With this method, the data integrity of the mapped fields is maintained. Of course, the phone number scenario is only one example, as is the keying off the length of the field.

Also disclosed is the ability to automatically detect other non-conforming fields. For example, if the directory field, NAME, contains data in the following format:

Smith, R. (John)

the following is a typical parse rule that would correctly parse the name field:

!LNAME!, !MI! (!FNAME!)

The LNAME, MI, and FNAME are master fields. For the parse rule above, they would contain:

LNAME = Smith

FNAME = John

MI = R.

However, a problem exists if there is a record in the data base that doesn't conform to any of the defined mappings. For example, if a record contains a NAME field as follows:

Smith, J.R. (John)

as some data bases do, then the middle initial incorrectly gets mapped as :

MI = J.R.

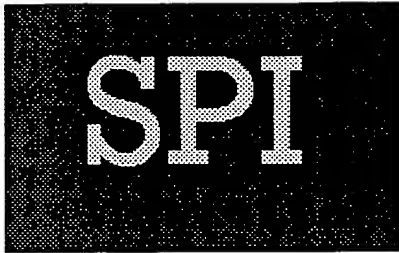
Resolving Ambiguous Parsing Rules — Continued

The disclosed system detects that the "J" in the first middle initial matches the first letter of the first name "John". Then depending upon the preconfigured profile, the system will take one of the following actions:

- Automatically assume that the "J" in the first middle initial is redundant with the first letter of the first name "John", and that this person's name is "John R. Smith". Fields will then be mapped accordingly.
- Surface this exception to the administrator, who then decides whether this person's name is "John R. Smith" or "John J. R. Smith". Fields will then be mapped accordingly.

Also disclosed is the automatic search of the data base, and subsequent warning to the administrator upon detection of non-conforming data. The administrator is then allowed to intervene to ensure an accurate mapping of the non-conforming field. This process can either be performed at mapping time or at synchronization time.

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Software Patent Institute Database of Software Technologies

Record Display

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Record 5

Serial number TDB1194.0083

Field Name	Contents of Record 5
Size of Record	5157 total bytes in record, 4987 in TX field
Title	Resolving Ambiguous Parsing Rules
Publication Date	November, 1994
Copyright Notices	<p>This record was retrieved 15:03:53 Tue, June 7, 2005 from the SPI Database of Software Technologies Copyright © 1995-1998 Software Patent Institute.</p> <p>Database entry Copyright © Software Patent Institute This article is © Copyright IBM Corp.</p>
Text of Submission	<p>.... system which ensures the appropriate mapping of ambiguous address book fields for be mapped to each other. Parse rules are made available to multiple master fields. This allows mapping to be accomplished at a more component parts.</p> <p>o Breaking a phone number into area code, exchange, and example of how one might parse a telephone number into its component parts: Source field: PHONE: (817)555-1212: !MAREA! !MEXCHANGE! ! MNUMBER! The following parse rule will fill the destination is broken, either terminating or mapping the fields incorrectly unbenounced to the The disclosed system ensures the appropriate mapping even in these ambiguous situations situations.</p> <p>Continuing with the above phone number example, the administrator can define the non-blank characters contained in) the phone number field: Length Assumed Format Example ----- is maintained. Of course, the phone number scenario is only one example, as (John) the following is a typical parse rule that would correctly parse</p>

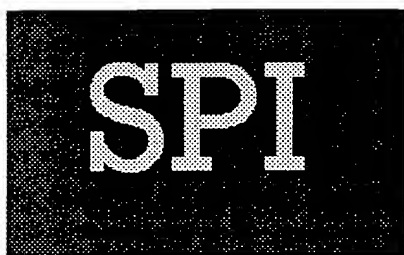
	<p>the name field: !LNAME!, !MI! (!FNAME!) The LNAME, are master fields. For the parse rule above, they would contain: LNAME = accordingly.</p> <p>Also disclosed is the automatic search of the data base, and subsequent to intervene to ensure an accurate mapping of the non-conforming field. This process can either be performed at mapping time or at synchronization time. * Trademark</p>
Reference (pointer to work)	IBM TDB v37 n11 11-94 p211-214 Order: 94A 63339
Submission Date	April 19, 1995
Date Loaded into Database	February 14, 1997
Publisher	IBM Corporation.
Journal	IBM TDB
Corporate Source	IBM
Country of Origin	U.S.A.
Publication Language	English
Source Type (Journal, book, etc.)	journal

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